EUROPE.

BY THE ASIA AND CITY OF WASHINGTON. The City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 10th, Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port

westerly gakes from Queenstown to Cape Race.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and from Queenstown on the morning of the 14th ingt.,

arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The steamer Bremen, from Now-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 11th ir,st. The Kangaroo reached Liverpool about noon on the

The Vanderbilt steemship Illinois, from Havre 10th bet., via Southammen, has put into Halifax short of seal. She was to leave for New-York on Sunday, All well on board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is quite unimportant. Details of the shipping disasters by the late gales in the North Sea and the Baltic continued to reach Lloyd's in great and distressing quantity. Among other vessels lost near Husted was a large cotton-laden steamer, the Arctic; eight persons were drowned. The Sophis, from Riga, bound for Boston, was abandoned on the 4th inst, in the North Sea. The mate and two seamen were drowned. were drowned.
Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart had succeeded to

Wice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart had succeeded to
the command-in chief at Devonport, vice Admiral Fanshawe, who retires owing to ill health.

Gen. Sir Harry Smith died on the 12th inst.

A grand requiem had taken place at the Roman
Catholic Cathedral, Dublin, for the Irish who have
fallen in Italy.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the French army at Rome was to be increased to the large number of 60,000 men, and that the garrison at Lyons was to be put on a complete

war footing.

France is stated to have supplied Sardinia with
50,000 muskets and eleven millions of percussion caps.
The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a
decrease in the cash on hand of ninety-one millions of
france, and an increase in the bills discounted of nearly

twenty-nine militons.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes an article igned by M. Boniface, deploring the intervention of Sardinia in the Metropolitan States, and regarding it as a direct contradiction of all the principles invoked by Sardinia herself. The writer concludes by saying that it appearains to Europs to redress forgotten rights, and to remind the Government which has deviatthat it appertains to Europs to redress forgotten rights, and to remind the Government which has deviated from the proper course, of the respect due to the laws which are binding on all States.

A French note had been sent to Switzerland relative to an insult to the French flag at Sion.

It is semi-officially announced that the French and English Plenipotentiaries would on the 12th sign a Convention containing a new series of articles inserted in the French tariff. Refined sugar will be taxed 40 frence see 100 kilogrammes. The import duties on

francs per 100 kilogrammes. The import duties on machines, instruments, &c., will be reduced. The Bourse was firm and animated, and Rentes had sgain advanced to 69.15,

ITALY.

THE BATTLE OF THE VOLTURNO. The following description of the battle is farnished by the special correspondent of The London Times, who himself commanded one of Garibaldi's brigades:

Who himself commanded one of Garibaidi's Brigades:

Santa Maria, Oct. 2.

Yesterday was fought and won by Garibaidi the
Battle of the Volturao, the greatest battle in point of
numbers he has ever fought during his military career. I explained to you in my former letter how, since the approach of the Piedacontese forces from the north, the relative positions of the two parties before Capua were changed. As it was before in the interest of Garibaldi to advance continually and rapidly, so it was new to temporize until the arrival of the Neapolitane, on the whole the provide the continual of the Neapolitane, on the short them up in their self-chosen position. On and then shut them up in their self-chosen position. On the other hand the Nespolitans were obliged, by every consideration, to take the offensive, and try to get out

consideration, to take the offensive, and try to get out of the awkward position in which they were, beside having to do with two enemies at a certain distance from each other. The commonest rules of strategy counseled to throw themselves first on the nearest and weakest, and try to demolish it.

They had made large preparations for it. They concentrated all their available forces from all parts, while they had at the same time exerted themselves to fill up the gaps made by desertion and sickness in the army. The Koyal Princes and the King himself came to Capua and to the Volturnoto animate the troops, while distributions of wine were used to stimulate loyalty distributions of wine were used to stimulate loyalty

and enthuriasm.

As you know already, for the last few days there was a considerable movement observable on our right.

Troops which had passed the Volturno near Amoroti
showed on the road to Maddaloni and toward Linstola: large concentrations of troops were observable on the Polygon—an open camp for attillery practice behind the town of Capna, on the other side of the river; but, as this had been going on for some time without leading to any result, had caused more than one false alarm and a sending backward and forward of troops, most people began to give up the idea of any offensive intentions on the part of the Neapolitans. As for Garibaldi although designations are the part of the Neapolitans. intentions on the part of the Neapolitans. As for Gari-baldi, although determined on the defensive, it would have been too much against his nature to be there and do nothing; so, while keeping on the defensive, he was making preparations to take the offensive at the first

You will remember the heights of San Angelo and For will remember the heights of San Angelo and Bosco di San Vito, from my description of the affair of the lith. It is an isolated, long range, which runs from the northwest of Caserta toward the Volturno, passing to the left of the plain of Santa Maria di Capua, and reaching the Volturno about two miles to the the north-east of Capua. It is all along a precipitous mountain on both sides, and comes down just as meaning the total regions only a parce a place. precipiously to the river, leaving only a narrow place where the road from Capua, sairting the mountain, runs toward the Scarfa di Cajazzo.

Well, Garibaldi and looked at that position on the 19th, and had looked at it almost every day since. It

was just one of those positions which he likes—com-manding the country all round, close to the river, which is rapid there but marrow, a good many trees down in the plain, and plenty of brushwood on the

hights.
Several batteries were ordered to sweep the road
which passes along the opposite bank of the river; a
trench was dug not far from the bank of the river to give good cover to riflemen, and a number of barges were brought up from Naples to be in readmess in case an opportunity offered to cross. At the same time a considerable number of troops were collected at the spot. Beside the Brigade Spangaro, stationed there suce the 19th there were provided to the spot. emce the lith there were successively sent there the company of Genosee Riflemen, the Brigade Duan (lately arrived from Sicily), one of the regiments of the Division Medici, and a body of Calabrese volunteers.

Division Medici, and a body of Calabrese volunteers.

The position deserved the attention which was bestowed on it, but it had one drawback—it had its left flank and its line of communication with Santa Maria rather exposed. A glance at the may will show you this The relative positions of Santa Mari Capua, and the hights of San Angelo are such that Capua falls just about the line of communication between Santa Maria and the edge of the hights held on the banks of the Volunno. Had it been possible to push quite close to Capua from Santa Maria, this danger would have been obvisted; but there was no equally good position on that side to come up to that point, so good position on that side to come up to that point, so our outposts there did not much pass the gates of Santa

On the right the position was tolerably guarded; On the right the position was toterably guarded; there is, indeed, a footpath which comes from the river ever the hights at the back of San Angelo, but at first it was only accessible to small bodies of infantry, and thus the hights were guarded by our troops. On the other side of the hights was Sacch, with his brigade, guarding the road from Cajazzo to Casaria, and at the same time eccupying the hights of Castel Moroni, and abserving the manner at Justale. To the right semin same time eccupying the hights of Castel Moroni, and observing the passage at Limatols. To the right again of Sacchi was Bixio with his brigate, and one of Medici's regiments, who watched over the road coming from Amoroti towards Maddaloni. An Caserta was Gen. Turr, with part of his division.

You must thus conceive our position as forming a large semicircle, following the hill line along the Volument as Limatola, and then bending back, whill Santa Maris, Caserta, and Maddaloni form the chord of this are. The are alone is from nine to ten miles

of this arc. The arc alone is from nine to ten miles Walle the semi-circle is quite three times that length, Well, on all this long line the Neapolitans attacked Well, on all this long line the Neapo with all their forces yesterday at dawn.

with all their forces yesterday at dawn.

Garibaldi, as usual, started before dawn from Caser ta by the railway to Santa Maria. When he arrived the firing had already begun. The three places, Capus, Santa Maria, and the spur of St. Angelo, form almost an equilateral triangle, which is indicated by the three roads which connect these places. They ran with little curves almost straight—that from Capus to St. Angelo alose to the river, that from Capus to St. Angelo at some distance from the hills till close to this latter place, where it is joined by the road coming from Capus.

erations on our left, and as the chief sitsak of the day.

During the night, all the troops stationed in the Polygou behind had par sed through the town and had collected in the Campo, a large open space before the fortree. Here they epened out in two directions—o e column, the left, 'oward St. Angelo, and that on the right toward Ss' ata Maria.

I she all first epeak of the left column. Beside the

I she al first speak of the left column. Beside the great road from Capua, alongside the river, there is a by-road, which, leaving the main road at a little distance from the town, strikes across the country and flees straight toward the Vulage of St. Angelo, which fies on the retreating slopes of the hights. This was chosen by the Neapolitans as the center of their operations against this point, while they sent one column by the main road toward the right, and another to the right across the country to take the village on the other flank.

The by road which runs direct from Capua to St.

The by road which runs direct from Capua to St. The by road which runs direct from Capua to St. Angelo intersects the road from Santa Maria to the river just where the road turns up to St. Angelo. In order to guard this position a barricade was constructed a little beyond this point and armed with four guos. The country near the river is so low that every moraing the exhalations of the ground cover it with a white mist, which makes it very difficult to see, even at a little distance. Beside this, the torrents which come down from the hills bave artificial beds of 15 to 20 feet in death, very steen, and covered with brushwood. little distance. Beside this the torrents which come down from the hills have artificial beds of 15 to 20 feet in depth, very steep, and covered with brushwood, which are dry now, and serve as roads. The Nespolitars, advancing by these, and taking advantage of the mist, approached quite close to the barricade, and carried it at the first onset, driving our men scross the main road toward St. Angelo. Having taken this position they came out and formed in an open field, which lies along the road, in regular order of battle. Their left had been equally successful, driving ours from the treach near the river, and forcing them back on the hights of St. Angelo. The column to the right again had not only passed the road, but had gone up a little hill commanding St. Angelo.

It was at this critical moment that Garibaldi arrived. He had taken with his staff carriages at Santa Maria, and was coming on in the main road towards St. Angelo. The balls and grape were flying about but the carriages still proceeded. When they arrived in the neighborhood of St. Angelo they were in eight of the Neapolitans, who were drawn up there in line of battle. Fortunately, close to this spot was one of the torrents dammed in which formed a covered way. In this the carriages turned down, except the last, which was struck by a cannon ball and remained on the road.

this the curringes turned down, except the last, which was struck by a cannon ball and remained on the road. Through this road Garibaldi advanced, revolver in

was struck by a camon ball and remained on the road. Through this road Garibaldi advanced, revolver in hand, towards St. Angelo, and arrived just in time to give new courage to the defenders. The object was to drive away the column in the rear on the hills to the left of St. Angelo; this was easily done by throwing some skirm shere on the hight above those occupied by the intruders. There was, fortunately, some artillery in front, which was turned to good account, but, as nead, it was the beyonet which decided. The Neapolitans tried to penetrate by a cavalry attack, but were teaten back, chiefly by the coolness of the Calabrese, who behaved splendidly. After three or four hours fighting, whatever could be got togesher of available men were carried forward, and the Neapolitans not only driven back from their position on the great road, but likewise the barrieade retaken. Tais was about 9 o'clock.

During this time the fight had been equally hot at Sacts Maria. Gen. Milaitz, who commanded there, was obliged to confine his defence to the immediate vicinity of the town, holding the main road to Capas and the space between it and the railway. Some light earth works which he had thrown up lately were of good service. But the enemy brought up fresh and fresh troope, which he kept in reserve in the Campo before Capus. The chells and shot flew into the houses of Sauts Ma ia, and the inhabitants left in masses. Dispatch after dispatch was sent to Caserta, where the reserve was, to sak for reënforsements. But the reenforcements were likewise claimed on another side. Early in the morning a column had shown itself toward Castel Morose, but was easily driven back, and did not rene w its attack. More serious was the advance against Meddaloui, where a column of 4 000 or 5 000 men attacked Bixio. It was a hard flight, for there were not more than 2 000 to 2,500 men to oppose on a long line whare the hills had to be kept on both sides. But the struggle was soon decided. By noon the news came that the enemy had not only been driv

Then there was a little breathing time at least on our side, and the whole effort could be directed against Capua. There were but two brigades remaining in Capua. There were but two brigades remaining in reserve, one the Milano, almost a skeleton of not 1,000, and the other the Eber, equally weakened by detachments sent in different directions. The first was sent on by rail; the second went by the road, and both arrived almost at the same time, about 1 p. m. And it was time. The Neapolitan bullets and balls were coming freely into Santa Maria, while Garibaldi sent orders to let any disposable troops advance as quickly as possible toward St. Angelo. The defense of Santa Maria was quite confined to the outskirts of the town, where the Piedmontese artillerymen were behaving beautifully. The first thing was to oppose this, and a battshen of Bersagheri, and one of the regiments of the Brigade Eber, were sent to advance, while the Brigade Milano was sent by the Porta St. Angelo to take the enemy on the left finak. But before this occurred the newly-formed Hungarian Hussars had been sent out by the Portac Hungarian Hussars had been sent out by the Porta Capas to drive back the enemy's cavalry, which ranged close to the gate. Although not more than 60 horsemen, they charged and drove back the two squadrons, cutting them down and taking a num-

ter of prisoners.

The infantry soon followed, and General Turr took the command of that side. Although mostly fresh troops, with the exception of the cadres, composed of the Cacciatori of the first expedition, they went on like oldiers. The enemy, who had evidently all day the idea of intimidating our troops with his cay-charged; but the Picciotti, guided by the soldiers alry, charged; but the Piccoetti, guided by the soldiers of Calatainni, formed groups, and not only stood firing but beyonetted the horremen. After this it was almost nothing but advance with the bayonet until the Convent of the Capuchins and the Cometery, the two chief positions of the Neapolitans, were permanently taken. While this was going on on that side, the rest of the Brigade Eber, the last reserve, was called by the Dic-Brigade Leer, the late receive, was called by the Distance toward St. Angelo. Scarzely out of the gates it fell in with Garibaldi, who, accompanied only by a few officers was waiting for further receiverements to fall on the flank of the enemy, who, on whildrawing from St. Angelo, had taken to the woods, and occupied son e houses with his artillery.

After the first defest in the morning, the enemy had returned with new forces to carry St. Angelo. Not only did his field-guns scatter death in every direction, but likewise three batteries from the opposite bank and the mortars of the fortress began to open a tremendous fire, under the protection of which the Nespolitans advanced, between 10 and 11 a. m. They carried once more the position of the barricade, and occupied even the first houses leading up toward St. Angelo. Middiand Col. Spangaro, beside Garabaldi, did everything to and Col. Spangaro, beside Garibaldi, did everything to steady the wavering troops, who, seeing themselves so much outnumbered, and attacked by such formidable artiflery, began to think the day lost. For hours the fight lasted, a continual advance or retreat on both sides, but still the Neapolitans could not gain much ground. This was, perhaps, the most strongly contested point on the whole line, and only in the afternoon the advantage began to show on our side. The Neapolitans had again to clear the road, but they still held our barricade and the woods on both sides of it. With great trouble two skirmishing lines were formed, and sent to threaten their left and right, and then a hundred men were collected benind the first house, and these made a rush at the cry of "Viva use, and these made a rush at the cry of ' Garibaldi! and carried the position about 2 p. m., which was kept, as wed as the gans which were in it.

which was kept, as wed as the gans which were in it.

Gariba'di returned toward Santa Maria and brought on the rest of the Brigade Eber to complete the success which had been gained. Scarcely half a mile from Santa Maria an open space lies on the left of the road, through which a detached barrack is visible. Here the Nespolitars had placed some guns, while their infantry lined the woods. As soon as they saw the column they opened fire. Garibaldi, not hedding, still advanced, until he came to the first body. Here be gave orders to the Hungarion Legion and the Swiss Company to advance and drive them away. The two threw themseves into the woods, and scarcely using their firearms, advanced with the bayonst, driving the Neapoittans before them like sheep. A cavalry charge of several squadrons followed and did a good deal of harm to the little body of brave fellows, but did not binder them from following up their success and pushing forward to the very edge of the Campo before

Garibaldi still advanced with the few remaining com-Garibaldi still advanced with the lew remaining com-panies in the direction of St. Angelo, sending off one after stother to continue the work of the Hungarians. Medici had in the mantime also pushed in advance, and by 4 p. m. the Neapolitane were flying in all di-rections, and our men had occupied the edge of the wood at half a mile from Capus, where they remained

wood at half a mile from Capus, where they remained all hight, and are still.

It was as complete a defeat as ever an army suffered.

I have no time left before the departure of the post to give you detaile, which I reserve for another letter; but I do not think the Neapolitans will take the offensive another time. They had on the whole line quite 30 000, to which we could scarcely oppose 15,000.

The losses were not so serious as might have been expected. Many wounded, but few dead.

The column which was out off by Bixio showed about Caserta, and this morning Garibaldi went to give them the finishing stroke.

victories, the most tangible fruits of that of yesterday were reaped the day siter.

The Dictator, who had displayed the whole day of

Were resped the day sfier.

The Dictator, who had displayed the whole day of the battle an almost superhuman activity and energy, had retired for a few hours of rest in the modest little chamber of the parish priest of St. Angelo, when about 10 p. m. a telegraph dispatch arrived from Caserta informing him that a Neapolinan force had made its appearance on the moantains to the north of Caserta, and that a body of them had even occupied Moate Briano, and above the cascade of the park, which is not a mile from the palace. With that rapidity which characterizes the recolutions of Garibaldi in moments of emergency, orders were given to the Cambinieri Genoesi, to a couple of hundred men of the brigade Spaczaro, which were alone at hand, all the others being engaged in guarding the long a avanced line which had been taken, and to the Calabreze volunteers, to be ready next day at 2 a. m. At the same time Gen. Sirtori, the chief of the staff who was at Santa Maria, was ordered to collect likewise what force he could without endangering the position, and go by the main road to Caserta. He took a portion of the brigade Amanti (Division Cosenz) and the Swies company of the brigade Eber, both just returned from the fight, and started for his destination. Gen. Bixio at Maddaloni was cautioned to be ready at dawn, and, while guarding for the safety of his position, to send a column over the above of Monte Caro, in the direction of Caserta Vecchia. Lasily, the order was dispatched to the Piedmontese Bersegliesi, and to the two companies of infantry which were at Naples, to come down in the morning to Caserta by rail.

Caserta by rail.

Caserta by gain a surrounded from north-west to south-east by groups of mountains, carcely a mile dis-

Caseria lies at the north-easterly corner of the Campaulan piain, and is surrounded from north-west to
south-east by groups of mountains, scarcely a mile distant from the palace and town. The slopes of all these
meuntains are well wooded, and have been turned into
game preserves, while their tops are steep and bare.
In one of the depressions of these mountain tops lies
Careria Vecchis, built by the Lombards, and still retaising its old walls built a thousand years ago. It
was here and on the neighboring hights that the Nearelies a column had taken possession on the evening of was here and on the neighboring hights that the Nea-pelman column had taken possession on the evening of the 1st. This column, the same with which Bixio had had to do in the morning, seeing that it could not pene-trate at Maddaloni, had made a flank march, in order to attack Caserta. According to the accounts of the prisoners which we have now, it seems that they were encouraged in this foolish proceeding by a report which reached them from Capma that our whole force at St. Angelo and at Santa Maria was defeated, and that at Caserts only two headstrong Hungarian Generals held

Case sta only two headstrong Hungarian Generals held out with a few troops.

The park of Caserta, laid out to the north of the pales, forms a large troops.

one with a few troops.

The park of Carerta, laid out to the north of the palace, forms a large square of well nigh three-quarters of a mile, surrounded on all sides oy a high wall of inclosure. At the south easterly angle of it, leaning on to the palace and park, and only separated from them by the road, extends the town of Carerta; at the north-easterly angle the village of Aldifreda; at the north-west, the village of Ercoli; and haif a mile to the north of it, on the road to St. Leuci, another park and preserve, containing the Palace of Belvedere, and the village of Briano.

The Nespolitans, who were in possession of the hights, cent down a couple of battalions next morning. Although their appearance on the evening before haid caused alarm, they succeeded in coming down without being perceived, and actually got possession of the linst houses and of the bar racks situated on the north-easterly flank of Caserta. The sentinel at the barracks was toe first to give the alarm. Gen. Sirtori collected whatever force he had in hand—among them two companies of Picdmontese Bersagileri and two companies of the line, which had come down by rail from Napies a short time before. The resistance was not very energetic—owing, probably, to the circumbance that a part of the Neapolian coldiery was alleady more busy plundsring than fighting. They were soon pressed back, and a number of them taken pisoners; of the rest, a part got into the direction of Maddalon, where Bixio came down upon them, and made likewise a number of preoners. While this was going on, Sanlis had drawn nearer with his brigade and Garibaldi had cone on to the hights. The Piedmontese is well as some other troops were sent up to assist, and then the race began, with the Piedmontese Bersaglieri in front. The Neapolitans tried to make a stand in front of Caserta Vecchis, but were soon made to and then the race began, what are reduciness because her in front. The Neapchians tried to make a stand in front of Caserta Vecchis, but were soon made to yield, leaving 400 or 500 prisoners in our hands. This done, the whole assumed alto gether the character of a chase. Two entire battalions, cut off toward the left done, the whole assumed altegether the character of a chase. Two entire banalions, cut off toward the left and pressed back, fell into the hands of Colonel Visck-ler, of the Brigade Saulis, and were made prisoners almost to a man. It was quite Indicrous to see the numbers of prisoners, many of whom still had their arms, executed by a few men as prisoners to the Palace of Caseria, in the courtyard of which, before evening, 2 500 men, with two colonels and several other superior officers, had found accommodation. The rest were discrete the contract of th cers, had found accommodation. The rest were dis-persed in all directions so that of the column of 5,000 very few will probably return to the right bank of the Voltumo.

This success of the second day considerably enhanced

Volumo.

This success of the second day considerably enhanced the advantage gained on the first. It makes several the usend enemies harmless, and makes, likewise, a good show, which is by no means despicable with a not very warlike population like that of Napies. But, after all, the success of the second day was but the ripe feat which fell from the tree by a little shaking. It was on the lat of October that the question was decided.

October 4.—Yesterday the 2,500 prisoners were taken by refit to Napies. At the station a few hundred National Guards were waiting for them, who conducted them to the Fort of St. Elmo. When the prisoners saw the National Guard, they asked, jestingly, "Whether the Austrians had not yet skinned them?" The taunt was not understood until further explanation. The prisoners asked where the Austrians were, as they had been told that they had already occupied Naples and defeated Garibadi, who was now between two fires. When they saw the Piedmontese at St. Elmy, they asked, astonished, who they were: at St. Fifmy, they asked, astonished, who they were; and when told that they were Piedmontese, a new light seemed to dawn upon them. It is with such lies that the Neapolitans tried to raise the spirit of their soldiery and of their officers, for the ignorance of the latter cedes nothing to that of the soldiers. For instance, the Constants this morning a Neapolitan major of the Grenatier Guards came in with his carpet-bag, waving a white handkerchief, and when asked about his business, he chards came in with an Scarpe-bag, waring a water hardserchief, and when asked about his business, he said that he had given in his resignation on account of family affairs, and that it had been accepted. In talking with him about divers things, he inquired whether the Picamontese and Lamoric one had not come already to blows, and was quite surprised to hear that the Roman army existed no more, that Ancona was ours, and Lamoriciere too. Things looked rather suspicious with this gentleman, who got his dismissal the day after the battle, and so he was secorted to Naples, where he will remain in confinement notil the thing is cleared up. This measure is against Garibaldi's taste, but he is obliged to resort to such steps, as his generosity has been grozely abused. A number of officers have been found among the prisoners who had capitalated and given their words of honor can no more be trusted.

Ret to mee back to the stories with which the Neapolitans tried to enliven their so diery. One of them, current not only among soldiers but like wise among officers, was that we gave no quarter to any one, that

current not cary among soldiers out one whe among officers, was that we gave no quarter to any one, that the time fixed for coming over was passed, and that, therefore, it was too late. It was quite disgusting to see officers as well as men throw themselves down on their knees when on the point of being taken, and beg for their lives. But the more serious matter was that the icea of getting no quarter roused ferodity, and there is no end to the completes of our reddings that the News is no end to the complaints of our soldiers that the Neu-relians kulled our wounded. Several of them were found half-burnt.

Although we are no longer in Scily, burning and plan-

neighborhood of Cappa, and as the colorins on Tacsday care down from the hills to Caresta they set fire to every village which lay on their road. There is accretly a soldier among the prisoners who had not plunder about him, and the eilk factory of Sevica seems to have attended special notice. Their excass is but they had permission to plunder and orders to burn. Whether this be true or a story, I cannot decide.

However, we will hope they will have not much further occasion to indrige in this, their cecided thate, for the lessons of the lest inst. will not be forgotten. They have become very tame, their outposts keep in the immediate neighborhood of Capua, and it is only their favorite pastime of shelling which continues. No horseman or red shirt can show anywhere within range of their guns without being saluted immediate! For instance, yesterday the burist parties were busy in the vicinity of St. Angelo, and had showers of grape and shell upon them, which made the people at Santa Marin suppose that the fight was beginning again. It

Marin suppose that the fight was beginning again. It is almost incredible what numerical results these burials give; but in that rayon where the burying parties were so much fired upon 190 bodies were buried, and among them 16 of ours.

But they will probably not long indulgs in this amorement. Vesterday afternoon you could see from the highes of St. Angelo large convoys coming out of Capas, and heavy columns marching toward Gaöta. Indeed, after the failure of their desperate effort the other day, I do not see how they can think of remaining much longer in that position, and swait the arrival of the Piedmentese columns. Garbaldi ins shown that he is quite a match for the whole Neapolitan force, and he will not wait long to improve his success. Not the he is quite a match for the whole Neapolitan force, and he will not wait long to improve his success. Not that he will break his head against Captu's walls, as people seem to expect, but there are other means of onst ug them from their position, even before the Piedmontees come up from the North. It was well, for many rea-St. Angelo close to the river, that from Capus to Sant
Maria parallel to the rallway, and that from Santa Maria to St. Angelo at some distance from the hills till
close to this latter place, where it is joined by the road
coming from Capus.

This triangle, which is in most parts thickly wooded
with olive and other trees, and has only few open
spots, the Neapolitans had chosen as their field of opspots, the Neapolitans had chosen as their field of op-

everything which shows within range of the fortress and the batteries on the apposite bank. For was it a time to do snything. We have a regular equinoctial gale, which has lasted almost unabated for the last 45 hours, with heavy the were of rain. It is hard work for the poor soloiers at the outposts, and would be harder had they not almost everywhere found the means of constructing hats with dry stalks of Indian corn covered with branches or vine branches, which abound.

While our military position has become so much more While our military position has become so much more imposing by the victory of the list of October—our Inkerman—eur political position has been likewise wonderfully clear d up since last week. The pressure of my military correspondence by last mail was so grat that I had no time to bring in political matters.

The differences between Garibaldi and the Piedmonters Government, on which all Europe has been harping for the last mouth or three weeks, have been gravily exaggerated, and not at all understood. It was the joint work of the enemies and false friends of Garibaldi, aided considerably by the ignorance which exists in Europe with respect to the changes which have

ista in Europe with respect to the changes which have taken place here in Italy.

When Gartbaldi rallied round Victor Emanuel, he

without an arriere penser. He did so because it was his conviction that it was the only way of uniting which an arriver peace. It all the working is conviction that it was the only way of uniting Italy. He never wavered in that conviction, and has been working for this aim. Whoever knows Garibeldi knows that the eay he should begin to think otherwise, he would say so without one moment's delay. This political attachment to the name of Victor Emanuel six the symbol of Italian unity has become much strotger by personal acquaintance, and has taken, one might say, the character of personal attachment to the Re Galantuome. That this personal attachment did not extend to the King's Ministers is quite true; nor could it be otherwise, for, beside other personal considerations which all the world knows, there was in the last case an inherent antsgenism in the position of a patriot chief and warrior and a stateman at the head of affairs in such critical circumstances, and working chiefly by diplomatic negotiations. But to imagine for one moment from this almost unavoidable antagonism a breach bematic negotiations. But to imagine for one moment from this slmoet unavoidable antagonism a breach between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, was to jump to rather hasty conclusions. But it showed even greater ignorance of Garibaldi's character to see a confirmation of this corclusion in the fact that men like Mazzini, Bertani, &c., were here and that some of them had even posts. Garibaldi has been on friendly terms with these people; he has worked and has never quareled with them. He is neither the man to give up his convictions for anyone, nor a man to deny a personal

there people; he has worked and has never quareled with them. He is neither the man to give up his convictions for anyone, nor a man to deny a personal friend for any political considerations.

His enemies pointed to the presence of these men as a proof that he was entering a new road, and these men, having their own views, did their best to-confirm the world in this belief. In this lay all the evil. Although the view was entirely false, the few all. the world in this belief. In this lay all the evil. Although the view was entirely false, the impression which it produced abroad was so bad that it must have ultimately harned Garibaldi's position had not circumstances occurred which diminished the evil. Garibaldi being with the army, had intrusted, as you know, Bertani with the Government of Naples; and the latter went so fast his own way that Garibaldi, on hearing of it took the resolution to send him away, removing it took the resolution to send him away, removing thus one of the great grievances laid at his deor. But what shows better than anything electhat Bertani had what grows better toan anything ever take better to an anything ever to the general policy of Garibaldi was, that even before he had been dismissed, Garibaldi wrote his answer to the King's

policy of Garibaldi was, that even before he had been dismissed. Garibaldi wrote his answer to the King's last letter, in which, while reiterating his former statement that he could not work together with Cavour, he expressed himself as ready to obey any commands the King might have to give him.

This answer will probably settle the matter and bring it to a conclusion. Already, as you know, the Piedmontess troors have been fighting under the orders of Garibaldi. The King is at Ancona, and will probably be soon much nearer. The deputations from the Abruzzi are already gone to invite him; others will no doubt follow; the petition soliciting his arrival has already started, with many thousand signatures. Every day therefore, the solution may take place. That this would be best promoted by the King's personal arrival with the army, or going direct to Naples there is no doubt, for an hour of conversation between the King and Garibalci would do more to hasten the solution than anything alse which could be imagined.

REFORTED DEATH OF THE LONDON NEWS CORRES-PONDENT.

Prom The Lendon News, 12th.

In The Daily News of yesterday we stated that the letter of our Special Correspondent in the camp of Gen. Garibaldi had not, "for some unknown cause," arrived. We deeply regret to find an explanation in a letter of the Decate of yesterday. We fervently trust that the hope therein expressed may prove well founded. The correspondent of the Debats, writing from Naples on the 6th, tays:

"It is to be feared that the battle of Monday cost the life of a man of real merit, the young and amiable Count Arrivsbene, heir to one of the noblest names in the Milances, nephew of Count Arrivabene, Senator of Sardinia. Count Arrivabene was the correspondent of The Daily News, and was with the army in that ca-

Sardinia. Count Arrivabene was the correspondent of The Daily News, and was with the army in that capacity. When, at one of the most critical and hopeless moments of the day, Garitaldi asked for a hundred resolute men, Arrivabene drew his sword and rode forward with the General and his brave companions. He was not seen afterward. It is just possible that he may have been made prisoner. Such is the hope of all who knew him. The anxiety felt regarding his fate is universal."

Another correspondent of the Debats thus describes

Another correspondent of the Debats thus describes

one of the most critical and brilliant episoles of the day; and from the details given it is probably the one in which Count Arrivatene took part:

"The most britliant episode of the action of the 1st of October was the recapture of the battery at the foot of Ment San Asgelo. When I left Santa Maria, I w that this bastery had been very much disabled in the wind this havery had been very made disabled in the morning. Garibaldtarrived at 9 o'clock, when the enemy was thundering at it with all his strength, because it took him in flank, and was causing him severe loss. The triple battery courageously re-sisted the attack, and never stackened fire, when sisted the attack, and never slackened fire, when all at once the one situated at the foot of the hill became silent. The Koyalists, to the number of 2,500, got round the hill, and, rushing upon the guns, spiked five of them, and killed several of the men at their pieces. Garchaldi on the San-Tammaro side, soon observed the silence of his favorite battery, and an aidde-camp from Gen. Milwitz soon informed him of the disaster, which would probably have lest him the battle. Garbaldi at once started off, crossed Santa-Maria, followed by Medici and his staff, and, collecting what men he could, cried out in a voice which caused all to shudder. We are coing to die, but the Italians must. men he could, cried out in a voice which caused all to shudder, "We are going to die, but the Italians must "win the day; at all other points we have con"quered" Followed by 100 men, at a rapid pace, Garibald, leading the way in a shall disabled carriage, went right forward. But just as they got near the
C-sine of San Angelo, some Neapolitan Chasseurs, who were lying on the ground, rose and fell upon them. The concluman drove his horses into a duch, and formed a barricade of the carriage. Gar-baldi jumped up, indignant, and went up to the Chasseurs, shouting "Viva Italia!" Some of his his men coming up at the same Italia!" Some of his his men coming up at the same time, the enemy became demoralized, and took to flight. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the stoneth, and his trousers were riddled by two or three bullets. "If I only had another pair," he said, and without further remark he continued his march toward a bathlion of 150 Hungarians, commanded by General Mogyorady. It pointed to the Neapolitans who were in possession of the battery, and cried out to them "Forward, my hids, disperse that rabble yender for me!" This "rabble consisted of a regiment of the line, asquadron of cavalry, a company of chasseure, and a company of artillery. The Hungarians, without waiting to count the numbers of the adversery, taked forward and changed with the Some of his his men coming up at the same of the adversery, tushed forward and charged with the bayonet. After a contest of tweety minutes, the ba-tery was retaken, and cace more it turned its storm of grape on the Neapolitan troops, who flad in confusion across the fields. Tro Hongarans in this encounter and 30 men put hors de combat, and the Neupolinans about 200. Garibaldi did not wait to dress his wound, but hurried claewhere. The day, however, was now

NAPLES.

The Garibaldians had taken the South Bastion of Cayun, and the royalists were retiring toward Gaeta. It was stated that the Garibaldians would not attack Capun before the 20th of October. Garibaldi is said to have been wounded at the battle of Volturno. His total lenses at that engagement are stated by the Paris Pairie to have amounted to 4,000 men, while that of the world to work a great said.

Pairie to have amounted to 4,000 men, while that of the royalists was not as great.

Among the incidents of the battle it is related that at one of the most critical moments of the day Garibaldi asked for one hundred resolute man, and among those who responded and rode forward with the General was Count Arrivabete, heir to one of the first Milanese framilies and acting as correspondent of The Daily News. The Count was not seen afterward, but it was heped he was among the prisoners.

A great many of the wounded on the field of Volturne died for want of ambalt ness.

A great many of the wounded on the field of Volturno died for want of ambalt nees.

There was a cannonade under the walls of Capna on
the 9th, and the Garibalcians gained fresh positions.

Hostilities were afterward suspended for 21 hours to
bury the dead. The cannonade recommenced on the
10th and centinued on the 11th.

A cerce is published ordering a vote on the 21st Oct.
by universal suffrage on the following question: "Do
you wish Italy to be indivisibly united, with Victor
Emanuel as Constitutional King, and his legitimate descendants."

The state of Naples had improved and the funds had

The Government of King Francis II. of Naples has addressed the following communication, dated Gaeta, Sept. 16, to the representatives of the foreign Courts accredited to his Majesty;

tions, Gen. Garbaldi, after his entry into the City of Naples problahed among other measures three decrees, to which the undersigned, Minister of War, provisionally charged with Foreign Affairs, has, by order of his angust Soversign, the honor to call the attention of — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to H. M. the ——.

'One of these decrees, dated the 7th of this month, contains textually the following words: 'All the vescels of war or of commerce belonging to the State of the Two Sicilies, the arsenals, and the war materials are made over to the fleet of the King of Italy, Victor Emanuel, commanded by Admiral Persano.' The other two decrees of the 9th may be summed up in these terms: 'All acts of the public authorities and of the administration of justice shall be in the name of his Majesty Victor Emanuel, King of Italy. The seals of the State used in public administrations and in public documents shall bear the arms of the Koyal House of Savoy, with the inscription of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.'

'When at the beginning of the expedition, which during four months Europe has regarded with stupe-faction, but with impassibility, the Cabinet of Naples demanded explanations from the Piedmontese Government, Count Cavour replied, in the name of his Sardinian Majesty, that the attacks on international law were committed contrary to his orders, and he expected declared that Gen. Garibaldi, in taking the flag

ment, Count Cavour replied, in the name of his Sardinia Majesty, that the attacks on international law were committed contrary to his orders, and he expressly declared that Gen. Garibaldi, in taking the flag of Sardinia and the name of King Victor Emanuel, was guilty of manifest usurpation.

"But, notwithstanding these explicit declarations, piratical enterprises continued to be prepared in the Picdmontese territory. From the 6th of May last up to this day more than 25,000 men, together with salling versels, steamers, and even artillery, have public y quitted the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, and Cagiisari. Officers of the Sardinian army, and members of the Turin Parliament, directed the military and political operations of the condotters of the havaion.

"Numerous committees acted without mystery, both at Turin and Genoa, to provoke and keep up insurrection on our territory, and foreign forces added the internal revolution which was powerfully excited by their support. The occupation of Sicily, and the invasion of part of the Neapolitan continent, were the forced consequences of the incredible toleration of Piedmont, especially after the declaration of the 26th of May of Caunt Cavour.

"While the Sardinian ports served as an invisible asylum to this scandalcus piracy, while the banner of Piedmont floated over the invading bands, the forcesses.

asylum to this scandalous piracy, while the banner of Piecmont floated over the invading bands, the fortresses, and the vessels, the relations between the Cabinets of ard the vessels, the relations between the Cannels of Turin and Naptes were pacific, and a Minister of the King of Sardima, accredited to his Misjesty, gave every day, and up to the last hour, to the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies ascurances of the amicable dispositions of

"Conciliating to the last moment, desirous of pre-"Conciliating to the last moment, desirous of pre-venting new confilers in Italy, and relying on his in-contestable right, his Sicihan Majesty hoped to repel the invasion, and end the war without adding interna-tional questions to internal difficulties. But things have come to such a point that he is obliged to appead to the reason, the justice, and the most legitimate interests of Europe.

"Bands organized in the ports of a friendly State

have occupied the capital and a considerable part of this kingdom. Revolution did not precede their march, but accompanied and supported it. "The leader of the invasion, assuming dictatorial

this kingdom. Revolution did not precede their march, but accompanied and supported it.

"The leader of the invasion, assuming dictatorial powers, made a present of the Neapolitan fleet to that Sovereign put it under the orders of his Admiral, ordered justice to be administered in his name, and attributed to him all the tides of sovereignty in an old monarchy, which, constituted by solemn treaties, forms part of the independent States of Europe.

"While protesting in the most formal and explicit manner, in the name of his august master, against these acts of usurpation and violence, the undersigned deems it his duty to call the attention of your Excellency to the new public law which such facts tend to establish in civilized Europe. His Mejesty's Government still hopes that the King of Sardmin will not delay to reject with due indignation the gift, so offensive to his honor, of the fleet and territory of a friendly Sovereign—a gift made by a man whom he himself has styled a usurper.

styled a neuroper.

"His Majesty's Government trusts that, seeing the disasters and evils produced by the excessive and in-expressible to'eration of the Sardinian Government, the King of Sardinia will no longer permit his name expressible toleration of the Sardinian Government, the King of Sardinia will no longer permit his mame and flag to be used for the invasion of a peaceful State, the shedding of innocent blood, and the violation of the tratice which constitute the public law of Europe. Nor will it cease to protest against the new tide of King of Italy, proclaimed by General Garibaldi, a tide which implies the annihilation of all recognized right and the complete absorption of the independent States which still remain in Italy.

"At all events, the Government of his Sicilian Majesty again protess against the above-mentioned decrees of General Garibald, declaring them mull and void, and likewise all their consequences, appealing to the justice of Europe against all the of conduct which transforms the Mediterranean, the sea of civilization and commerce, into a scene of action for pirates, and leaves a nation all the prefit of a conquest without the responsibility and perils of war.

"The undersigned requests your Excellency to lay this communication before your Government, and gladily avails himself of the present occasion to renew the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

"FRANCESCO CASELLA"

MAZZINTS DISMISSAL.

The Official Gazette of Naples of the 4th inst., publishes the decree appointing the Marquis Giorgio Pallavicia Trivulzio Pro-Dictator at Naples, in the stead of Major-General Sirtori, who voluntarily resigns the poet to devote himself to the defence of the country. The decree is signed by Garibaldi, and counter-signed by Cripi.

Ore of the first acts of the new Pro-Dictator was to address the following letter to Mazzin:

"Other Dictator of Magior General Sirtori, who voluntarily resigns the poet to devote himself to the defence of the country. Sign and the state of the conducty of the c

to address the following letter to Mazzini:

"TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS GIUSEPPE MAZZINI. "To the littlestrious Giuseppe mazzini.

"Self-denial has always been the virtue of the generous. I believe that you are generous, and I now offer you an opportunity of showing yourself so to your fellow-chizers, Representative of the Republican p inciple, and indefatigable defender of that principle. you arouse, by remaining among us, the mistrust of the King and of his Ministers. This is why your presence in this country creates embarrasement to the Govern-ment and dangers to the nation, by compromising that concord which is indispensable to the advance and the triumph of the Italian cause.

"Even without intending it, you divide as. Per-

form, then, an act of patrio ism by leaving those provinces. Add to former sacrifices a new one, which the country demands from you, and the country will be

ternl to you.
'I repeat it—even without intending it, you divide us, and it is necessary that all the national forces should be united in one bond. I know that your words preach concord, and I doubt not that your acts respond to your words. But all do not believe you, and there are many who missise your name with the particidal intention of hoisting another banner in Italy. Honor commands you to put in end to the suspicious of some, and to the machinations of others. Show yourself great by leaving Naples, and you will take with you

great by leaving Numer, man, the praises of all honest men.
"I subscribe myself yours devoted, "I subscribe myself yours devoted, "GIORGIO PALLAVICINI.

SARDINIA AND THE ROMAN TROOPS. The statement that Russia and Prussia had issued protests against the Sardinian policy identical with but of Austria is decised, but it is nevertheless adhered that of Austria is derised, but it is nevertheless adhered to by some conflorities. The Paris correspondent of The Landen Maraing Post asserts that there has been no protest by these powers, in the diplomatic sense, against the entry of the Sardinian troops into the Neapolitan territory, but it must not be understood from this that trey are not opposed to the movement.

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald alludes to the probability of a Congress on the affairs

of Italy.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the order of In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the order of the day propesed by the Committee, who rendered homage to Caribaldi, and unani nonely expressed their approval of the project of law of the annexations, was agreed to by 200 votes against 6. The vote was preceded by a speech from Cavony, defining his policy.

The Cardinal Archibiscop of Termo, and the Cardinal Bishop of Ancona and Asi had been accessed by the Piedmontese. The Cardinal Archibiscop of Benevento had been obliged to leave his diocese at half an home a police.

The Pope's official journal bad published an article

claiming Peter's sence from all the faithful, but declar-ing that the Pope will accept no subsidy from any secular Power. It was announced that the sum contribu-ed by the f-libful to the Holy See was 1,600,000 rows, and thus it and all bees expended.
Victor Emanual had arrived at Grottamore, where his headquarters are established.

AUSTRIA.

Offic'al information had been received of the reestablishment of the lights on the Austrian coast of the driatic.
The Austrians were reenforcing their troops in Illia-

tria and Dalmatia.

The continued preparations for war by the Austrian Government lead given rise to a report that a forward movement was in contemplation.

The French occupy Viterbo, Vellotri, Civita Veschia, Castellano, Tivoli, Palestrino, Frascati, Albano and

Valuecotore.

The London Globe asserts that Austria's preparation was caused by the threats of Garibaldi, and that the has to aggressive insention.

The programme of a future Cong ess on Italian affairs will be examined at Warsew, and then submitted for the approval of the English and Frence, Governments. Governments.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier had arrived at Salonica, and the Russian Minheter had presented a note complaining of his return before having completed his mission.

News had been received of a great Persian victory

News had open received of a great Persian victory over the Turcomans near Merwi.

The Governor of Seida had arrested the Dutch Dragoman, but the Dutch frigates having threatened to bombard the town he was released.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The mails from the West Coast of Africa, with dues from Cape Coast to Sept. 14, Sierra Leone to Sept. 21, Bathurst to Sept. 25, and Madeira to Oct. 3, had reached England.

reached England.

The mail steamer Cleopatra, so 'ong' over due, was making her way to Liverpool under canvas, having broken her main shaft.

Trade was tolerably steady at the different ports.

The screw steamer City of Norfolk succeeded in getting away from Whydah on the 25th of August, with 1 300 slaves on board.

The British ship Alcebo had taken the Constantia, from Havana, at Cameroon's as a prize.

CHINA.

Advices from China, received via St. Petersburg, state that 6,000 P-kin militia had been sent against the English; but the Pekinese were generally favorable to the English. The Chinese insurrection continues to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET — The extraor dinary drains of gold from the Bank of England continued to exercise a depressing effect on the stock market, and consols had further slightly declined. They closed flat, under the influence of a speech by Count Cavour breating continued meases to Austria, at 52/5/22 for money and if for account.

In addition to the £000.00 in gold required for the Societé d'Escompto, at Paris, £250.00 was required by a London hones on account of the Bank was unprecedent-dly large, £400.000 in bana having them taken. Some connectial writers say the gold taken was not likely to be speedity restored, and preparations were bell y made against the probability of an advance in the rate of discount.

The deniand in the discount market had been heavy at 4 27 cent.

The Bank returns show a decrease of £443,475 in the bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Merers. D. Bell, Son &

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Merser. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows:

The market for American Securities recoals a without changes of importance. The past week has not been one of very active business, but the market (more particularly for States tocks) is steady, and prices firm.

United States to 1986.

United States to 1886.

States to 1884.

States to 1884. | Pennsylvania Ss. Do. ds. in | 93 dc 193 |
South Carolina Ss. 1996.	96 dc 28	
Tennessee 6a divers	90 dc 28	
Virginia 6a, 1896.	97 dc 28	
Virginia 6a, 1896.	97 dc 28	
Virginia 6a, 1896.	97 dc 28	
Virginia 6a, 1896.	97 dc 28	
Virginia 6a, 1896.	97 dc 28	
Virginia 6a, 1896.	97 dc 28	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
Illinois Central 6a, 1895.	97 dc 39	
New-York Central 7a, con., 184	94 dc 35	
New-York Central 7a, con., 184	94 dc 35	
New-York and Eric 7a, 1886.	93 dc 39	
New-York and Eric 7a, 1886.	99 dc 39	
New-York and Eric 7a, 1862.	98 dc 30	
New-York and Eric 7a, 1862.	98 dc 30	
New-York and Eric 7a, 1862.	99 dc 30	
Panama 7a, 1875.	1st mortage.	99 dc 30
Pennsylvania Central 6a	99 dc 30	
Pennsylvania Central 6a	99 dc 30	
Pennsylvania Central 6a	99 dc 30	
Circular says: A large business continues to be transpected by		

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—a. m.—COTION—The Brokers' Circular says: A large business continues to be transacted by all classes, establishing a nerally a rather higher range of pices; and buyers find it exceedingly difficult to operate except at an advance of d. P. Bit medial descriptions, athough the empty of all kinds as still liberal. Brazil is juided deader. Sarats are in active decand, and particulty id. P in higher. The week's a less have been \$2.120 bules, of which appealators have taken about 10,000 bales including 2,000 on speculation and for expert, the market closing firm at full rates. The official quotations are as follows:

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Cor Colorial and Foreign Produce Markets have been steading the week, but without animation. Sugar, Correct a

count. Bar Shaker 5.11. Mexican Dollars 5.72. Annasican Esacus; 76:23. Doubleons: Spanish, 76:6; South American 74:54:50.

Cochurshal dull—90 bags Tenerific chiefly taken in, silver, ord, and mid 3:14:32.2, black 3:24:35.

Cochurshal dull—90 bags Tenerific chiefly taken in, silver, ord, and mid 3:14:32.2, black 3:24:35.

Cochurshal dull—90 bags Tenerific chiefly taken in, silver, ord, and mid 3:14:32.2, black 3:24:35.

Cochurshal dull and rather casier.—280 bags Trinedad mostly sold from 66:62:35 for common gray to very good red. 102 bags Suri, nam were bought in from 73:97:25.

Corpus—The market has been scanlily supplied this week, and prices are unchanged: 14% casks, 46 bbis, or bags Piantation Copion sold steadily at 70:37:46 for low mid, to mid hine. Of Fat I badis orts, 50% casks 435 bags Neigherty sold at 69:97:07:66 for low mid, and 72:27:6 for mid, to good mid.; 365 bags Madress at 06 or 68:66 for mid. or 60:48:16 for fine ord, 68:47! for Sheivaroy, and 66 for Mid-abar. Foreign—435 bags Costs Rice, of indured; import, soil at 66:26 bags 66 for mid. 10:28 bags indirect import, soil at 66:26 bags for ord, to good ord, mixed brownish, but the comminder was withdrawn above the market value; 125 bags indirect import, with all faults, soid at 40:36:36 A floating carge of 28:13 bags Santon has been soid for a near port at 60. insured f p a., and one of 2.450 bags Rio, good firsts at 61; for Sweden, also insured f. 2.2

one of a two uses the good ness at of the Sweeth, and Rischer, p. a. Corrent quiet: Sheathing, 115: Tough Cake and Tile, 2, 102: 07: hest Selected, 2, 100: 07: ; feltow heat Sheathing, 95d. Corre—The market during the past week has been quiet; prices however, are unaltered, although there is more difficulty in effecting ables. The average piece of English Wheat for week ending October 6 was delta on 11, 501 que rid. We quote White American Warrat 22, 265; Red 56, 264, p. qr.; Flours 30, 2, 24, 2, b).

P bbt.
COITON firm; 3,750 bales sold during the week. At Liverpool he sales for the week are 32 130 bales; Mbidling New-Orleans d 4* 15. Tin-Blocks 136), Bars 137, Refined 138/; Banca, 136/.

Historie Bussian from 11 times, chiefly taken in St. Petersburg, clean, A.S. 10.

Jury quiet: 700 bales on the spot, sold by private contrast, pitces in private quarter of times soldest 220 in Hall.

Indicate the grantical states soldest 220 in Hall.

Indicates were declared; in present 3132 these have person, of which 2,512 cheats have been sold, 500 bought in, and 2,770 witherner. The fines qualities have been in good demand at 3d-aid advance consuming 44 064 lewer. Rurpash par to 3d-aid advance consuming 44 064 lewer. Rurpash par to 3d-aid advance. Rule and Bare 25 5 0 2 3 10 c. 5 b. in Wales.

Bross finest—Rule and Bare 25 5 0 2 3 10 c. 5 b. in Wales.

Eines finest—Rule and Bare 25 5 0 2 3 10 c. 5 b. in Wales.

Eines demand of the spot is worth 50, and Calcanta Patan grain 59 down to 50 f for average quality. Transactions for attributing boys to the spot is worth 50, and Calcanta Patan grain 59 down to 50 f for average quality. Transactions for attributing bogs, to Landon's Markanple 50. Berdiamani 51.6, c. including bogs, to Landon's Markanple 50. Berdiamani 51.6, c. including bogs, to Landon's Markanple 50. Berdiamani Transaction—Ruspell 1. American Spirits 22.

Linearin Cakin firm, with boyers or Oblong American in bogs at 24 lb 1, and in barrers at 11 7 db.

Otts times. Spein, 2 ff., American Spirits 22.

Lineary 13 for for Cakin firm, with boyers or Oblong American in bogs at 24 lb 1, and in barrers at 11 7 db.

Otts times. Spein, 2 ff., American 2 fee Southern, £34 pile Southern, £34 piles Southern, £35 piles Southern, £34 piles Southern, £35 piles S

12 for Stephene. Lineard, all Rapestros at 248 for leading of the French Coconstal higher; Cocons 27; Ceylon, 30]. Palm from 447 for the Ley 3.

Becampaint 270 bays Madras sold at 11,3621,41; 1,600 bags. Bullant at 11,211 3 for consistent, and 11,010 for good; and 4,000 bags Remail at 12 batts in Lance gott. Common Pig. 321 Mys 231 10].

Runs in fair demand, but the supplies of Dembiara and Lee-word me small and only a small quantity of the former has said at 1.11, and 70 puncheous of the latter of 175 for pale; 15 hhas, Bengal at 1.75, and 10 procedure on the latter of 175 for pale; 15 hhas, Bengal at 1.75, and 10 procedure on the word Cobe at 11.0. The Government have accepted tenders for 100,000 gails. Lee-words at about 1.761 to 19 procedure.

Saltyment gates. Yestoday 136 bags Bengal 11 \$\phi\$ cent sold at 39 for Remails of the Saltyment gates. Yestoday 136 bags Bengal 11 \$\phi\$ cent sold at 39 for Remails of the Saltyment gates. Yestoday 136 bags Bengal 11 \$\phi\$ cent sold at 39 for the 11 moderate demand, and prices barely appointed 270 bass Singapore were beingt in at 3d, at 10 bags Alogoy sold on easier terms at 41, at 14, at 14 d, and 41. Privately 1.000 bags Singapore have been sold at 41 for and 42. Primanto—About 500 bags have cold at 31d Obld for ord, to mad \$10 mad a quiet market through the week until today, when a better demand sprang up for West india, and 1, it is bads have been self including 100 has subadoes, and 301 hhds, 70 tee St. Lucia at section, when found buyers at very